

§ 30.72

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Byproduct material	Microcuries
Technetium 99m (Tc 99m)	100
Technetium 99 (Tc 99)	10
Tellurium 125m (Te 125m)	10
Tellurium 127m (Te 127m)	10
Tellurium 127 (Te 127)	100
Tellurium 129m (Te 129m)	10
Tellurium 129 (Te 129)	100
Tellurium 131m (Te 131m)	10
Tellurium 132 (Te 132)	10
Terbium 160 (Tb 160)	10
Thallium 200 (Tl 200)	100
Thallium 201 (Tl 201)	100
Thallium 202 (Tl 202)	100
Thallium 204 (Tl 204)	10
Thulium 170 (Tm 170)	10
Thulium 171 (Tm 171)	10
Tin 113 (Sn 113)	10
Tin 125 (Sn 125)	10
Tungsten 181 (W 181)	10
Tungsten 185 (W 185)	10
Tungsten 187 (W 187)	100
Vanadium 48 (V 48)	10
Xenon 131m (Xe 131m)	1,000
Xenon 133 (Xe 133)	100
Xenon 135 (Xe 135)	100
Ytterbium 175 (Yb 175)	100
Yttrium 90 (Y 90)	10
Yttrium 91 (Y 91)	10
Yttrium 92 (Y 92)	100
Yttrium 93 (Y 93)	100
Zinc 65 (Zn 65)	10
Zinc 69m (Zn 69m)	100
Zinc 69 (Zn 69)	1,000
Zirconium 93 (Zr 93)	10
Zirconium 95 (Zr 95)	10
Zirconium 97 (Zr 97)	10
Any byproduct material not listed above other than alpha emitting byproduct material	0.1

[35 FR 6427, Apr. 22, 1970, as amended at 36 FR 16898, Aug. 26, 1971; 59 FR 5519, Feb. 7, 1994]

§ 30.72 Schedule C—Quantities of radioactive materials requiring consideration of the need for an emergency plan for responding to a release.

Radioactive material ¹	Release fraction	Quantity (curies)
Actinium-228	0.001	4,000
Americium-241 .....	.001	2
Americium-242 .....	.001	2
Americium-243 .....	.001	2
Antimony-124 .....	.01	4,000
Antimony-126 .....	.01	6,000
Barium-133 .....	.01	10,000
Barium-140 .....	.01	30,000
Bismuth-207 .....	.01	5,000
Bismuth-210 .....	.01	600
Cadmium-109 .....	.01	1,000
Cadmium-113 .....	.01	80
Calcium-45 .....	.01	20,000
Californium-252 .....	.001	9 (20 mg)
Carbon-14 (non-carbon dioxide) .....	.01	50,000
Cerium-141 .....	.01	10,000
Cerium-144 .....	.01	300
Cesium-134 .....	.01	2,000
Cesium-137 .....	.01	3,000
Chlorine-36 .....	.5	100

Radioactive material ¹	Release fraction	Quantity (curies)
Chromium-51 .....	.01	300,000
Cobalt-60 .....	.001	5,000
Copper-64 .....	.01	200,000
Curium-242 .....	.001	60
Curium-243 .....	.001	3
Curium-244 .....	.001	4
Curium-245 .....	.001	2
Europium-152 .....	.01	500
Europium-154 .....	.01	400
Europium-155 .....	.01	3,000
Germanium-68 .....	.01	2,000
Gadolinium-153 .....	.01	5,000
Gold-198 .....	.01	30,000
Hafnium-172 .....	.01	400
Hafnium-181 .....	.01	7,000
Holmium-166m .....	.01	100
Hydrogen-3 .....	.5	20,000
Iodine-125 .....	.5	10
Iodine-131 .....	.5	10
Indium-114m .....	.01	1,000
Iridium-192 .....	.001	40,000
Iron-55 .....	.01	40,000
Iron-59 .....	.01	7,000
Krypton-85	1.0	6,000,000
Lead-210 .....	.01	8
Manganese-56 .....	.01	60,000
Mercury-203 .....	.01	10,000
Molybdenum-99 .....	.01	30,000
Neptunium-237 .....	.001	2
Nickel-63 .....	.01	20,000
Niobium-94 .....	.01	300
Phosphorus-32 .....	.5	100
Phosphorus-33 .....	.5	1,000
Polonium-210 .....	.01	10
Potassium-42 .....	.01	9,000
Promethium-145 .....	.01	4,000
Promethium-147 .....	.01	4,000
Ruthenium-106 .....	.01	200
Samarium-151 .....	.01	4,000
Scandium-46 .....	.01	3,000
Selenium-75 .....	.01	10,000
Silver-110m .....	.01	1,000
Sodium-22 .....	.01	9,000
Sodium-24 .....	.01	10,000
Strontium-89 .....	.01	3,000
Strontium-90 .....	.01	90
Sulfur-35 .....	.5	900
Technitium-99 .....	.01	10,000
Technitium-99m .....	.01	400,000
Tellurium-127m .....	.01	5,000
Tellurium-129m .....	.01	5,000
Terbium-160 .....	.01	4,000
Thulium-170 .....	.01	4,000
Tin-113 .....	.01	10,000
Tin-123 .....	.01	3,000
Tin-126 .....	.01	1,000
Titanium-44 .....	.01	100
Vanadium-48 .....	.01	7,000
Xenon-133	1.0	900,000
Yttrium-91 .....	.01	2,000
Zinc-65 .....	.01	5,000
Zirconium-93 .....	.01	400
Zirconium-95 .....	.01	5,000
Any other beta-gamma emitter .....	.01	10,000
Mixed fission products .....	.01	1,000
Mixed corrosion products .....	.01	10,000
Contaminated equipment beta-gamma .....	.001	10,000
Irradiated material, any form other than solid noncombustible .....	.01	1,000
Irradiated material, solid noncombustible .....	.001	10,000
Mixed radioactive waste, beta-gamma01	1,000
Packaged mixed waste, beta-gamma ⁴001	10,000

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Radioactive material ¹	Release fraction	Quantity (curies)
Any other alpha emitter001	2
Contaminated equipment, alpha .....	.0001	20
Packaged waste, alpha ² .....	.0001	20
Combinations of radioactive materials listed above ¹ .....	.....	.....

¹For combinations of radioactive materials, consideration of the need for an emergency plan is required if the sum of the ratios of the quantity of each radioactive material authorized to the quantity listed for that material in Schedule C exceeds one.

²Waste packaged in Type B containers does not require an emergency plan.

[54 FR 14061, Apr. 7, 1989, as amended at 61 FR 9902, Mar. 12, 1996]

APPENDIX A TO PART 30—CRITERIA RELATING TO USE OF FINANCIAL TESTS AND PARENT COMPANY GUARANTEES FOR PROVIDING REASONABLE ASSURANCE OF FUNDS FOR DECOMMISSIONING

I. INTRODUCTION

An applicant or licensee may provide reasonable assurance of the availability of funds for decommissioning based on obtaining a parent company guarantee that funds will be available for decommissioning costs and on a demonstration that the parent company passes a financial test. This appendix establishes criteria for passing the financial test and for obtaining the parent company guarantee.

II. FINANCIAL TEST

A. To pass the financial test, the parent company must meet the criteria of either paragraph A.1 or A.2 of this section:

1. The parent company must have:

(i) Two of the following three ratios: A ratio of total liabilities to net worth less than 2.0; a ratio of the sum of net income plus depreciation, depletion, and amortization to total liabilities greater than 0.1; and a ratio of current assets to current liabilities greater than 1.5; and

(ii) Net working capital and tangible net worth each at least six times the current decommissioning cost estimates for the total of all facilities or parts thereof (or prescribed amount if a certification is used), or, for a power reactor licensee, at least six times the amount of decommissioning funds being assured by a parent company guarantee for the total of all reactor units or parts thereof (Tangible net worth shall be calculated to exclude the net book value of the nuclear unit(s)); and

(iii) Tangible net worth of at least \$10 million; and

(iv) Assets located in the United States amounting to at least 90 percent of the total assets or at least six times the current decommissioning cost estimates for the total

of all facilities or parts thereof (or prescribed amount if a certification is used), or, for a power reactor licensee, at least six times the amount of decommissioning funds being assured by a parent company guarantee for the total of all reactor units or parts thereof.

2. The parent company must have:

(i) A current rating for its most recent bond issuance of AAA, AA, A, or BBB as issued by Standard and Poor's or Aaa, Aa, A, or Baa as issued by Moody's; and

(ii) Tangible net worth each at least six times the current decommissioning cost estimates for the total of all facilities or parts thereof (or prescribed amount if a certification is used), or, for a power reactor licensee, at least six times the amount of decommissioning funds being assured by a parent company guarantee for the total of all reactor units or parts thereof (Tangible net worth shall be calculated to exclude the net book value of the nuclear unit(s)); and

(iii) Tangible net worth of at least \$10 million; and

(iv) Assets located in the United States amounting to at least 90 percent of the total assets or at least six times the current decommissioning cost estimates for the total of all facilities or parts thereof (or prescribed amount if a certification is used), or, for a power reactor licensee, at least six times the amount of decommissioning funds being assured by a parent company guarantee for the total of all reactor units or parts thereof.

B. The parent company's independent certified public accountant must have compared the data used by the parent company in the financial test, which is derived from the independently audited, year end financial statements for the latest fiscal year, with the amounts in such financial statement. In connection with that procedure the licensee shall inform NRC within 90 days of any matters coming to the auditor's attention which cause the auditor to believe that the data specified in the financial test should be adjusted and that the company no longer passes the test.

C. 1. After the initial financial test, the parent company must repeat the passage of the test within 90 days after the close of each succeeding fiscal year.

2. If the parent company no longer meets the requirements of paragraph A of this section, the licensee must send notice to the Commission of intent to establish alternate financial assurance as specified in the Commission's regulations. The notice must be sent by certified mail within 90 days after the end of the fiscal year for which the year end financial data show that the parent company no longer meets the financial test requirements. The licensee must provide alternate financial assurance within 120 days after the end of such fiscal year.